

TERMS—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

THE
African Repository

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EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY expects to dispatch an expedition for Liberia on the 1st of November, 1873. To industrious and worthy people of color, the Society will give a passage and subsistence on the voyage—made in about forty days—and support for the first six months after landing. Single adult persons get ten acres, and families twenty-five acres of land. These are all gifts—never to be repaid. Those wishing to remove to Liberia should make application, addressed to William Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

Published on the first of every month, is the official organ of THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY. It is intended to be a record of the Society's proceedings, and of the movements made in all parts of the world for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the Officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members, and to Annual Contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Remittances for it should be made to William Coppinger, Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C.

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A REMINISCENCE OF R. R. GURLEY.

BY J. M. MACDONALD, D. D.

There are some men who need no biographies or monuments in stone or brass to perpetuate their memories. Like Moses and Aaron, Caleb and Joshua, like Washington and his compeers of the Revolution, their deeds commemorate them. Their names are in the archives and belong to the history of States so intimately that history cannot be faithfully written without their honorable mention. The names of Finley and Alexander, Mills and Ashmun, are inseparably joined with the founding of the young and vigorous nation now growing up on the Western Coast of Africa.

To the same honored catalogue belongs that of the late Ralph Randolph Gurley, so long identified with the American Colonization Society as one of its agents and secretaries. It is the men who stand by a good cause, through evil report as well as good, through dark days as well as bright, and measure it not according to the prejudices and passions of the hour, who exhibit a true greatness. In the summer of 1840 it was the writer's privilege to visit Boston in company with Mr. Gurley, on behalf of the Colonization cause. He was well known and highly esteemed in that city for his devotion to that cause, and the eloquence with which he was gifted. It was the very darkest period in the Society's history. For eight or ten years it had been misrepresented, perhaps its aims being honestly misunderstood; accused of working in the interest of human slavery, affording the means and opportunity of getting rid of the intractable in some cases, and as a sort of palliative to the conscience in the case of other slaveholders and advocates and defenders of the system. A feel-

ing of hostility had been awakened against it so deep that few pastors, however friendly their feelings, were willing to have the subject presented in their pulpits, or to recommend it to the benevolent contributions of their people. On the occasion referred to, at a meeting in Marlboro' Chapel, (then, like the Broadway Tabernacle in New York, the place for anniversaries and public meetings,) which had been fully advertised, not more than twenty-five or thirty persons were present, and a number of these were opponents, evidently there to watch the proceedings. Mr. Gurley, without any apparent sign of chagrin, spent the evening in conversation with the gentlemen present, defending his great cause, as some of them assumed a controversial attitude, and I did not hear that public eloquence for which I had been told he was so remarkable at that time.

Mr. Gurley must have been then somewhat past forty years of age, of striking personal appearance, rather above the medium size, with dark hair, worn carelessly, or lying in light curls, about a white and expansive forehead. Sorely tried, as he must have been, to have the cause to which he had devoted his life, and which he so ardently loved, and which was then in so great peril, (for the Society, deeply involved in debt, and with somewhat distracted counsels, found its very existence threatened,) treated with so much coldness and indifference, I could trace no sign of acerbity or discouragement in him. The object for which he visited Boston and Andover totally failed, and it was never my privilege to hear him subsequently.

The failure of Mr. Gurley's health, some years ago, caused him to retire from public life; and his name, for half a score of years or more, has been comparatively little known in connection with the Colonization cause; but he was one of nature's noblemen, or, at least, he made this impression deeply upon one who, when a mere youth, was permitted to be closely associated with him for a few days some thirty years ago. Certainly he performed a very important work for the American Colonization Society, and will occupy no mean place in that history which is now the best vindication of the Society and of its founders and friends, and of which it can never be despoiled. He well deserved the tribute to him in the recent

Report of the Massachusetts Colonization Society. He visited Africa in 1824, when he was less than thirty years of age, and restored order and infused new life into the Colony, when, to human view, it seemed to be near extinction. He gave to Liberia a government, and "won a just claim to rank among the illustrious few whom the ages honor as the legislative founders of States." He advocated the cause in Europe, where the cause had its enemies as well as in America, and with the pen as well as the living voice. He was an able writer, as appears from the articles in the Repository, of which he was the founder and first editor, and the early Annual Reports of the Society, which he wrote.

If he had devoted himself to literature, there is no doubt he would have achieved distinction. The Memoir which he wrote of the celebrated young preacher, Sylvester Larned, who was one of the early students of Princeton, and fell so soon a victim of yellow fever, at New Orleans, is exquisite for its finish and beauty. As an example of his admirable style, the following description of Mr. Larned, as a preacher, will not be deemed out of place in the Repository:

"A combination of great and original endowments disposed and enabled him to open, comparatively, a new path in his profession; and with an independence, moral and intellectual, peculiarly his own, to cast aside some of his traditional formalities and restraints, to dispense with useless technicalities, and to carry home his doctrines and appeals in expressions, natural, yet select, in a style at once simple, compact, elevated, and energetic, to the business and bosoms of men. This was high merit. But it was not all. He possessed, in an eminent degree, the quality of good sense, which enabled him to understand the thoughts and workings of other minds, so as to meet them effectually on their own principles and penetrate and move the inmost depths of their own feelings. His language was ever subordinate to thought, his imagination to reason. He sought successfully to give unity to his subject, so that its parts and divisions, like the bones and sinews of the human body, should be invisible in their strength, and while clothed in beauty, the whole should be animated by one spirit and bear on one end. Nothing irrelevant, nothing superflu-

ous was admitted. He enters at once and proceeds steadily onward in his argument, never pausing, never deviating from his main design. His words are things; his illustrations, arguments, and even his ornaments, seem but to clasp, or perhaps occasionally stud, the simple display of his great and majestic thoughts." (Life, &c., pp. 119, 120.)

THE FALABA EXPEDITION.

Immediately in the rear of Liberia and Sierra Leone lies a country of unusual wealth. Agriculturally, the sun shines on no such land. In the way of minerals, the indications are that it will make good its claim to be, at least, a part of that Ophir whence Solomon received not only the purest gold, "but peacocks, apes, spices, ivory, algum-wood, and ebony." Nor is it to be despised mechanically, for one of the latest travelers in that region says: "We saw several smelting furnaces, where large quantities of that useful metal (iron) are produced."

Through the politeness of Prof. Edward W. Blyden, we are in receipt of a copy of the printed Report of the expedition he lead successfully through the Soolima country to its capital, Falaba. A most interesting addition is it to West-African geography.

With a select company, Prof. Blyden left Freetown, Sierra Leone, January 6, 1872. On the 9th the expedition reached the town of Kambia, situate near the rapids of the Great Searcies river, about fifty miles from its mouth, and an outlet for a large portion of the trade from Futah and of the Soosoo country. The King, said to be somewhat advanced in years, "is anxious to have schools established in his town for the instruction of the children in the English language."

"Opposite Kambia, on the northern bank of the Great Searcies," continues the Report, "is Billeh, a Mohammedan town, whose presiding genius, Fode Tarawally, enjoys great literary celebrity. Billeh is a sort of University town, devoted altogether to the culture of Mohammedan learning. On the 12th of January I visited this town, and made a small present to the literary chieftain. I found him seated in a hammock in his spacious verandah reading a manuscript. Around him were gathered his pupils seated on mats. He received me

with an easy grace and dignity, and had all the gravity and reserve of a teacher. He addressed me occasionally in Arabic, but he spoke generally in the Soosoo language through an interpreter. He not only seemed at home in the dogmas of his own faith, but discussed instructively some of the most important subjects of human inquiry, and quoted, in support of his views, the opinions of leading Arabic writers. He spoke in high terms of Beidhawi and Jelaladdin as commentators on the Koran.

"Fode Tarawally is aided in his duties by three of his sons. His pupils number several hundred young men; there is also a class of girls. I was not a little surprised to find so much literary cultivation and intellectual activity in this little town, altogether secluded from European influence; and I left it highly gratified at the exhibition I had witnessed of capacities and susceptibilities altogether inconsistent with the theory that dooms such a people to a state of perpetual barbarism, or of essential inferiority to the more favored races."

Leaving Kambia January 20th, the expedition proceeded to Kukuna, which was reached on the 22d, or in fourteen hours travel, exclusive of rests. The expedition left Kukuna on the morning of January 27th. As they passed out the town they met two hundred Seracoulie traders on their way to Sierra Leone with hides and gold.

"This region of country, from its exceeding fertility, abundance of good timber, and the large supply of water, is well adapted for colonization. A colony of Africans from Sierra Leone, or the western hemisphere, of men willing to engage in agriculture and moderate trading, would very soon rise in wealth and importance. The prospects of single missionaries stationed at isolated points in this country would be far from encouraging. It seems to me that in order effectually to influence these tribes, Christianity will have to be presented to them in the concrete form of daily practical life, through the instrumentality of Christian settlements. Not by abstract dogmatic teaching and preaching only is this land to be regenerated, but the doctrines of Christianity must be exemplified in the life and habits of Christian communities.

"It is by means of such aggregate and organized influence that Mohammedanism has obtained its astounding development, and is continuing its onward course as a living missionary force in Central Africa. Wherever it is possible to do so in pagan districts, Mohammedans congregate and form towns for trading and farming purposes; and regularly every day the neighboring pagans have an opportunity of witnessing the

exemplification of the doctrines of Islam in the unvarying practices of its followers."

January 30th the expedition arrived at Kufina, where a caravan of Seracoulies was met with cattle on their way to Kambia. Without halting the expedition pushed on to Ganjah, where carriers were procured. Ganjah has a population of about one thousand, and was presided over by a Moslem chief, Seyyu Suri by name.

Prof. Blyden thus speaks of the country passed:

"The region of country through which we passed after we left Kambia, up to this point, a distance of about one hundred miles, is of exceeding interest. It is mostly rich prairie land, with patches of heavy forest here and there. The soil in many places is of a rich, dark, fertile mould, supporting very luxuriant herbage and an ample supply of timber. Ground-nuts, guinea corn, beni-seed, and rice are cultivated in large quantities. Potatoes and other esculent roots, of large size and excellent quality, grow abundantly. Oranges, mangoes, guavas, pawpaws, and limes are plentiful. The soil is also well suited to the production of sugar-cane and coffee, as well as ginger and arrow-root. We passed through prairies, where thousands of cattle might easily feed and fatten, while it would be comparatively easy to enclose fifty, one hundred, or five hundred acres, and produce in unlimited quantities the articles above mentioned.

"The people here (Ganjah) informed me that with little labor they could produce almost anything they desire, and to any amount, if there were markets accessible for the sale of their products. Furnish a convenient market for these people, and no country in the world would surpass this region in the abundance and variety of its production. Iron ore of the greatest purity is widely distributed, and we saw several smelting furnaces where large quantities of that useful metal are produced.

"Questions of the practicability of railways in this part of Africa are now exciting some interest in England and America. So far as I have yet observed, the face of this portion of the country would present very few obstacles in the way of prosecuting such an enterprise. The land is gently undulating, and I think it nowhere rises more than five hundred feet above the level of Kambia, the head of boat navigation on the Great Searcies. It is obvious that an almost level country affords the utmost scope for the construction of good common roads in the first instance, and of railroads at no distant period. The creeks and rivers to be crossed are very few and mostly

shallow, so that the transit from Kambia along the whole route, even as far as Falaba, would offer very few engineering difficulties."

Leaving Ganjah behind, the expedition tramped over thirty-two miles, arriving at Jumata, "beautifully situated in the midst of surrounding hills." On the morning of February 23d, and sixteen miles east of Jumata, they crossed the Little Scarcies river, which is declared to be a bold stream a quarter of a mile wide, and at that time of the year eighteen feet deep.

At Yimbereh, whose chief was Yimbaka, "a venerable old man," the expedition heard of the doings of the Hooboos, the banditti of that region. They had attacked a company of Seracoulie traders, and after five days' fighting had succeeded in overpowering them, killing many of their men, capturing their women, and possessing themselves of their goods. As might be expected the whole region was in a ferment, and the expedition was detained for a number of days.

Under the guidance of the King himself, the expedition left Yimbereh and proceeded twelve miles to Debayah, Yambaka's fortified town. It was found to be well guarded, and to contain about one thousand people. Here six days were spent while messengers were despatched to the neighboring towns, that advice might be had of the Hooboos, for they were just on the verge of their country, and would have to pass through it. Favorable reports having been received, the expedition lost no time in getting in motion, for it was resolved to make "double quick" through that "infested ground." "We pushed on rapidly through," says the Report, "and came suddenly to Kamalafi, a Limba town, situated in an almost inaccessible mountain recess, a fit retreat for soldiers and banditti. The King of Kamalafi is in league with Ala, Chief of the Hooboos." The expedition did not tarry long there, and although treated with apparent respect, after presenting a few valuables it took up the march, arriving at Bafudeyah, which was likewise in sympathy with the robber Hooboos. "Here we were received with great coldness, for the news of our approach had preceded us, and the chief had learned that we were on our way to Falaba, toward which the Limbas in this quarter have no

friendly feelings. They made us pay for passing through their town, and would allow us to employ no carriers from among their people."

The 1st of March the expedition arrived at Falaba, the capital of the Soolima country. The reception it received from the King was most flattering. On the day of its arrival a grand military review was ordered in the Royal square, ending in a war-dance, in which it is said his Majesty joined, as evidence of his friendliness. He presented the Professor with a gold ring and a few cola-nuts—African badges of honor.

We quote from the Report:

"The King of Falaba informed me that he regards Sierra Leone as the natural outlet for the trade of his own country, and of the Seracoulie, Mandingo, Boure, and Sangara countries. He stated that the gold in Boure is almost inexhaustible; but that Boure is not the only region where gold exists; that there is an abundance of gold not far from his own country, Soolima, not yet made available for trade, on account of wars and the, at present, inaccessible wilderness through which it must be approached. We may reasonably conclude, therefore, that at any time some new gold-field may be opened, equal or superior to those of Boure, and nearer to Sierra Leone, whereby an impetus will be given to the commerce of the Colony unknown in its previous history.

"The Soolima country, of which Falaba is the capital, presents a very different aspect from that of the country I have described above. The villages are in better order and nearer together, the towns are larger, and the farms are extensive and more carefully cultivated. The people seem well fed, well clad, contented, and happy—the objects of envy to their Limbia neighbors on the one hand, and the nomadic and impoverished Hooboos on the other.

"The scenery in the Soolima country is, in various parts, singularly picturesque, consisting for the most part of extensive and fertile plains. In one direction are seen lofty and precipitous rocks, destitute of vegetation; sometimes isolated peaks or cones of granitic formation, rising to the height of two thousand or three thousand feet; in another abrupt timbered hills, often with dome-like or pyramidal summits of granite, which, owing probably to the droppings of innumerable birds, present a white appearance, and glitter in the sunshine like the snow-capped peak of Teneriffe. In still another direction are seen gentle slopes covered with tall grass or moderate sized trees."

Ten days were spent in this African metropolis. It is described as standing on a gentle slope, surrounded by a natural stockade of five hundred huge trees. It has seven gates, one of which is ingeniously cut through the trunk of a tree; and during the trading season its population rises as high as six thousand.

Leaving behind them the tent which had sheltered them in their journey, as a present to the hospitable King, official leave was taken of him March 10, and the expedition turned toward Sierra Leone, where it safely arrived by way of the Port Loko route.

THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN WESTERN AFRICA.*

POPULATION, HEALTH, AND NATIVE AGENCY AND MANUFACTURES.

The total population of the West African Settlements, according to the census of 1871, amounts to 513,370. Of this number, 328 were Europeans, divided as follows: Sierra Leone, 107; Lagos, 94; Gold Coast, 70; and the Gambia, 57.

According to the returns of the liberated African Departments, now before me, dated 24 December, 1872, the liberated Africans and their descendants number 35,864 out of the 38,936 persons constituting the population of Sierra Leone. Many liberated Africans emigrated there. The total number registered up to this date is 95,261.

The more I have seen of missionary operations in Africa, the more I am convinced that Sir Harry Ord and Dr. Livingstone are right in their estimate of the native pastors. The contrast between the native pastors and their European brethren is very striking.

The native pastors mix with the people, speak their languages, and understand their habits and customs; but unfortunately they are all placed in an inferior position to the Europeans, both as respects emolument and authority. The white colonial chaplain gets £500 a year; the black assistant chaplain, £150. The white clergyman at Pademba Road gets £250 a year; the black clergyman, a well-educated and accomplished gentleman, £82. And yet every one sees that the hard work is left to the native. During the recent sickly season, which was so fatal along the whole Coast, the white colonial chaplain was absent for the benefit of his health, receiving pay all the time,

*A paper, by Hon. John Pope Hennessy, read before the Society of Arts, London, April 29, 1873. The author was formerly a prominent member of the British Parliament; and while Governor-in-Chief of the British West African Settlements, 1871-73, displayed signal ability and gave an enlightened administration.

in England. Other European ecclesiastics were also prevented, by the state of their health, from remaining during the sickly season.

In addition to such facts as these, the climate of West Africa indicates from time to time the absolute necessity of employing native agency instead of Europeans, not only in the great work of Christianising Africa, but in commercial pursuits and in the government service. Many years ago, Sierra Leone was called "the white man's grave." The climate is generally bad, but every seven years there comes a sort of epidemic which is extremely fatal.

The year 1872 was a most unhealthy year for the European population along the whole Coast. Out of a European population of thirty at the Gambia the colonial surgeon reports that ten died on shore, and five more after being conveyed on board the steamer.

A recent despatch from Lagos states that the fever is of a bad type there. The Commodore states that H. M. S. *Coquette* having entered the lagoon for a few days, had to proceed quickly to sea, as thirty-seven out of fifty-seven of her crew were soon down with fever.

During my experiences of Sierra Leone (that is from February 1871 to February 1873) 24 Europeans died out of a population of 98.

The general conclusion at which I have arrived respecting the state of the public health in these settlements is, that they are unsuited for European residents. I venture here to repeat what I said in a dispatch to Her Majesty's Government last October: "Whenever it can possibly be done, I would strongly recommend dispensing with the service of Europeans on this Coast."

Fortunately this can be done, and to a much greater extent than is generally imagined. Some of the ablest members of the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone are pure negroes. The best scholar on the Coast, a man who knows Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, and Arabic, and is well read in literature of these languages, is Mr. Blyden, a pure negro. The most intelligent clergy of the Church of England, in the various settlements, are the native pastors. Among the most trustworthy men in the public service are the native officials.

Why should London merchants, who have establishments in Calcutta and Bombay, be able to rely, as they so often do, on high-class native agency, when the Liverpool and London houses who trade with Africa have often to send out European clerks to do their business in the worst climate in the world? The spread of education among the native traders would insure

to the mercantile interest a fairer share in the administration of the settlements than, unfortunately, they now possess.

The many millions of negroes in the interior constitute a race which, as Dr. Livingstone truly says, is indestructible. He describes their many good qualities. From my own experience of the negroes in the interior, I can testify that they possess natural ability, a love of knowledge, a capacity for culture, a taste for music and poetry, a generous and hospitable disposition, patience, and even cheerfulness under long suffering, gratitude, truthfulness, honesty in their dealings, and a strong domestic love. In two respects they differ from some of the leading people in Europe: they are very ignorant of the art of war, and they have a child-like capacity for religious faith. These are simple qualities, but who will say they do not contain some elements of future greatness—elements that may yet be developed into a vast, peaceful, prosperous, and independent African Empire?

In Kambia I saw some attempt at manufactures. From the cotton shrub that grows near every house the women pluck the raw material, from which they spin a coarse, strong thread. This is transferred to a native loom, made of hard wood and of leather prepared by themselves.

In the verandahs of the native houses the country cloth, from which they make tobes and other articles of wearing apparel, may be seen in process of manufacture within a few feet of the plant, still laden with the opening seeds from which the material of the thread is plucked whenever it is required.

In the circular gate-houses leading to the court-yards of the better classes I have seen the blacksmiths making hinges, nails, and other common articles from native iron. The same sort of iron ore that is to be found at Sierra Leone is also to be found in the interior; but, though it is neglected on the Coast, it is smelted in rude furnaces at Kambia, and is the material from which the blacksmiths make all the iron required in that district. The negroes of the interior may also be seen tanning leather, colouring it with native dyes, and making sandals, shoes, and saddles.

In every valley they are busy manufacturing oil for their own consumption and for the European markets. The value of the oil so manufactured and exported last year to Europe exceeded £400,000. This manufacturing industry is altogether carried on by the negroes beyond our settlements.

At Elmina there are a considerable number of natives who have been trained by the Dutch as masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths. The native houses are strongly built of stone. At Lagos the Liberated Africans, who have emigrated from Brazil, are disposed to be industrious. When I saw them they numbered about 6,000, and they are rapidly increasing.

EASTWARD EMPIRE POINTS THE WAY!

When the intrepid Liberian explorer Benjamin Anderson returned from his celebrated "Journey to Musadu," the capital of the Western Mandingoes, and related in his unassuming style what he had seen and the impression received, those who had long indulged the hope that at a day not far distant the great grain, cattle, and gold markets of the interior would be opened to us, felt encouraged. The government determined that something *must be done*. Under the energetic direction of the then Secretary of the Interior, Hon. H. R. W. Johnson, who readily appreciated both the responsibilities of preparing an expedition and the important results that must accrue from its successful mission, the enterprise was started, the map of the section of country already known by the "Journey to Musadu," furnished important facts to guide the expedition thus contemplated, with Monrovia as a starting point; directly to the northeast of which lays the famous capital of the Western Mandingoes. Carysburg, on the direct line of road, was selected for the final preparation and start of the expedition. W. S. Anderson, esq., was intrusted with the duty of opening up the road, erecting stations at proper distances for protecting caravans, and keeping the road open, with full power to negotiate treaties, and otherwise secure a permanent highway to the interior. An efficient military guard accompanied his caravan. Contracts were made for the erection of commodious block-houses at such points as should be selected as stations, and about thirty miles to the northeast of Carysburg, on the banks of the DuQuay, stands the first of the chain of the block-houses, only serving as a resting place for the weary travellers to and from the interior, who are not too timid to venture with their caravans *in search of a market* for the sale of their oil, wood, rice, fowls, cloths, cattle, &c. Leaving the Du., as it is familiarly called, we follow the expedition to Wau-gi, on the southeast boundary of the "Barline Pessa country," to the populous town of "Palaka," where it is determined to end the journey and return home. From its lofty hills, looming up still higher in the distance, can be seen the "hills behind," the country of our first explorer; but means are exhausted. Palaka, with its markets, with its finely formed intellectual people, who have so kindly welcomed and hospitably entertained the expedition, must have the morning and evening roll-call to prayers no longer, with the flag of Liberia floating over their town as an ensign of hope and good will. The expedition, leaving this assurance that we are coming back soon, returned by the same route, and thus ended the second expedition to the interior, both of which have proved the existence of people more

- susceptible of religious and intellectual culture than our Coast tribes. They are not only willing, but anxious, for more intimate relations with us; and with these evidences before us, is it not timidity alone that prevents the opening of the route from Monrovia to Musadu? To bridge all the streams, prepare a regular graded highway, construct railways, &c., have doubtless not even been entertained by the most ardent *Interiorist*. Time will bring these. The venerable Allen Hooper, one of our earliest coffee growers, fortunately accompanied the second expedition, and on its return he was so "entranced by the visions that met his gaze," that he did not reach civilization until two years after, preferring to take up his abode at the famous Pok-bah town, where he planted considerable coffee to encourage the natives, sending frequently to the St. Paul's river for seed coffee. Of its healthy and thriving condition he speaks in the highest terms, and represents both the soil and climate as peculiarly adapted to its cultivation; another evidence that duty impels us to regard the cause of the "Star of Empire," and follow the flag of Liberia, which has long floated over Palaka, raised by the hands of the inhabitants themselves.—*The (Liberia) New Era*.

A VOICE FROM FARMINGTON RIVER.

MOUNT OLIVE, July 8, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Hearing what the people are doing in the way of farming in the other parts of the Republic has acted as a kind of stimulus upon our people here, and there is spirit of "go ahead" exerted, which I hope will continue until this river is opened up with fine farms under cultivation. There has been a greater demand for coffee scions this season than there has been since I have been living here, which is an evidence that the people are giving some attention to the cultivation of this valuable plant.

Mount Olive has already taken the lead in importance on the river. Here we have a church composed of thirty-six native members and seven Americo-Liberians; a day school and a fine Sabbath school, and a wide field of labor lying all around us now ready for harvest. On account of some land difficulties here, our station has suffered, and some of the native members have gone off to look for farming tracts. We are in hopes that these difficulties will soon be removed, and every thing move on pleasantly again.

Across the river from this station is the "Hope Dale Plantation," owned by the Rev. T. E. Dillon. He is planting coffee at a rapid rate. Below us a short distance is "I Ran I Stand,"

owned by Mr. H. D. Brown, of Monrovia. He is opening up a coffee farm by proxy, and cultivating the coffee and palm tree. Next is Palm Grove, owned by S. J. Goolsby. He is cultivating a fine coffee farm, and his young coffee trees are the finest in this neighborhood. Adjoining the "Hope Dale Plantation" is "Owen Grove," owned by J. P. Artis. Fire made havoc upon his grove during the year, and he has been compelled to begin anew.

Superintendent Davis has made a start in our neighborhood, and is engaged in the cultivation of the coffee and palm tree. Further down the river are farms owned by Mathis, Williams, and Page, who are engaged in cultivating coffee, &c., and many of their coffee trees are bearing.

Nine miles below us is the Presbyterian Mission station, bearing the name of "Grass Dale." This station is adjacent to New Tom's town, the king of the Junk country. They have a fine day school in operation. All the scholars are natives. Rev. J. M. Deputie is in charge of this station. Next comes Marshall. Very respectfully, yours, JAS. H. DEPUTIE.

[*Ibid.*]

INTERIOR ROADS

Some numbers ago we gave our ideas upon the subject of opening up, by means of roads, our interior country. Since writing we have been put to it by the question: "Where, Mr. Editor, are the means to come from to make or open these roads?" We say now, as we intimated in our first article on this road subject, that where there is a will, a way can most likely be found.

Let the Liberian Government adopt it as a policy to be pursued, that our interior country must be opened, penetrated, and utilized in the matter of furthering the progress of truth, civilization, and the Christian religion. Let President Roberts, if now too advanced in years himself, throw into some of his cabinet members, friends, and supporters the spirit that actuated him as far back as 1843, when along with Messrs. Chase, Wilson, (B. R.), Gabriel Moore, and others, he made quite an exploration (the first) of the St. Paul's river, and visited too the tribes about and interior-ward from its head-waters.

This visit of Mr. Roberts was thirty years ago: the vessel that carried back his report to the American Colonization Society was the same that had, that trip, conveyed the writer to this country—then a babe.

Liberia lately celebrated her semi-centenary of establishment. Fifty years are enough in this century of push and progress to make a mark.

Following up this, if the Government can't find means directly

to go into the work, then we say, let such encouragement, by grants, concessions, subsidies, &c., as is now the plan in other civilized countries, be given by our Government to any companies and folks that are willing justly to co-operate with us in this work.

We repeat, let it be a unanimous resolve of the Government that our interior country should and must be made better known to us, and at once we believe the business is well-nigh accomplished.

Mr. Benjamin Anderson's enterprise, aided by Hon. H. M. Schieffelin, of New York, proves that there are advantages to be gained by Liberia's paying attention to her interior country. The visit of the late Mr. William Spencer Anderson, under the Roye Administration, to our Eastern interior, also confirms the idea that there lies, but a very little distance interior-ward from us, the main materials, in men, air and soil, for at once building up a grand nationality in Liberia.—*The Republican*.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH LIBERIA.

A communication has been addressed to this Government through Superintendent Gibson, of Cape Palmas, by the Commissioner of the European and African Telegraph Company, asking permission to land the ends of their telegraph at Cape Palmas, or in other words, to make Cape Palmas a telegraphic station. Drawings showing the proposed route of this cable also accompanied the communication.

For the present, from Cape Palmas, a connecting wire will be laid with the Brazilian sub-marine company's cable direct to St. Vincent, which connecting line will be opened, it is proposed, in September next.

When the new proposed line is laid down from Cape Palmas to St. Vincent, and connected there with the Brazilian line, messages will take the course to and from Lisbon by way of Madeira, and from Lisbon there is a cable direct to New York, touching at the Azores. Besides, messages once arrived at Lisbon can be telegraphed to all parts of Europe or America.

Subsequently it is intended to lay down a cable to be called the European and African Telegraph, which will be entirely along the African Coast, taking Cape Espartel as a point of departure from Portugal, touching the Teneriffe Island, along the North African Coast, touching at Cape July, along by the Gambia, thence to Benzouga Islands to the Sherbro, thence to Cape Palmas, skirting along the Bight of Benin, crossing the equator about $4^{\circ} 50''$ west longitude, direct to Port — Benzuela, the last of the Portuguese colonial possessions, and adjoining the British South African colonies, from which a large proportion of the business of the line would doubtless be derived.—*Ibid*.

From the Republican.

AFFAIRS IN LIBERIA.

THE NATIVES.—From Superintendent Diggs, as well as correspondents generally at Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount, we learn that the Mannah people, formerly so hostile towards Liberia, are now suing for peace and reconciliation with us. They are visiting and trading freely with our folks at Robertsport. Our vessels from here are also opening a brisk trade with the Mannah, Salyjah, and Solyma countries. It is to be hoped that this initiation by the people of these sections to again follow the avocations of peace and general industry, and to forsake the marauding habits to which Hooboo, like marauding chief Mannah, had led them, will be duly appreciated and seconded by the Government.

ACTING PRESIDENT GARDNER will leave shortly for Cape Mount, where the chiefs of the Mannah, Solyma, and Vey country generally will meet him. General Yates and Attorney General Davis will accompany the President. The natives in these sections of the country have voluntarily petitioned the President to come up and use his influence in settling and adjusting their matters, so as to stop wars and restore peace and quiet to their country. Commissioners from the native chiefs visited the President, in company with Major J. W. Diggs, Superintendent of Robertsport, on this business. President Gardner's long experience in attending the affairs of the natives, and his acquaintance with their general character, together with the happy selection he has made of his co-operators, General Yates and Attorney General Davis, inspire the belief that matters will be wisely and judiciously attended.

REV. AMOS HERRING.—This venerable man recently died at Grand Bassa, Lower Buchanan. Mr. Herring was born on the 25th of August, 1793, and died the 14th of this month, thus being within two months of his eightieth year. Father Herring was at the time of his death pastor of the Presbyterian church at Grand Bassa. He was one of the signers of the Constitution in 1847. His death leaves only two survivors of those signers—the now acting President Anthony W. Gardner and ex-General John N. Lewis. Father Herring was buried with military honors. President Gardner made appropriate remarks on the occasion of the funeral, referring to the long and very useful life of the deceased in the councils of the Nation.

MRS. SUSANNAH LEWIS.—Mrs. Susannah Elizabeth Lewis, the eldest daughter of Rev. Colston and Harriet D. Waring, departed this life on the 15th of April, after an illness of

several months. She was born in Petersburg, Virginia, U. S. A., September 1, 1814; emigrated to Liberia with her family February, 1824; married the Hon. John N. Lewis March 6, 1833. The death of Mrs. Lewis should not only be lamented by her family and circle, but by every Liberian, for she it was who first gave our national ensign to the wind. To speak of her life would be sheer folly: she was one of those of whom it may be said with truth, "their works do follow them."

MRS. HARRIET BRANDER.—Mrs. Harriet D. Brander departed this life on the 24th instant, aged eighty years. Mrs. Brander was born in Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A. She emigrated to this country in the ship "Cyrus" in 1827, only five years after its establishment, along with her first husband, the Rev. Colston M. Waring, first Baptist pastor in this country. By her first husband Mrs. Brander had issue, Susannah, Thomas, Annette, William, Jane, John, Christianna, Ann, Harriet, and Colston. Her first-born, Susannah, was the wife of General Lewis; who departed this life the 15th ultimo, as is noticed above. Jane, her third daughter, is the wife of our present President Roberts. Colston M. Waring, her last born-from her first marriage, is well remembered as a successful young merchant. In 1840 the deceased was married to Nathaniel Brander, who was Vice-President of the Republic in 1849, and acting President during President Roberts's visit to England the same year. Her issue by Mr. Brander was one son, now living. Mrs. Brander died at her daughter's residence, Mrs. Roberts's. The funeral ceremonies were conducted from the Baptist church, which was appropriately draped for the occasion. Rev. James S. Payne preached the funeral discourse, with Revs. D. B. Warner, Presbyterian, and J. James Cheeseman, of the Baptist church, Edina, Bassa, assisting. The corpse was followed to the grave by a long procession, the clergy and medical profession leading, which was under the general direction of General B. P. Yates and Robert J. Clark, Esq.

ARTHRINGTON, LIBERIA.

This village or town is situated in a very hilly and uneven section of country, about four miles northwest of Millsburg, and about two miles northward and interiorward from the St. Paul's river. The first settlers landed in December, 1869, and removed to the then forest in March, 1870, of which Mr. Alonzo Hoggard was the leader. This settlement was named in honor of Robert Arthington, Esq., of Leeds, England, who gave some thousands of dollars for emigration to Liberia and the founding of a settlement which should be a depot and

a starting point to open a road to Bopora and the interior of Liberia. The immigrants, in 1870, were, (as is generally the case since the war,) quite poor, but an intelligent, active, industrious, and enterprising set of men. They immediately went to work, and have done as well as any people could do, with small means, in similar circumstances. They cut down the forest, cleared the bush, and soon a pleasant little village rose upon the hills, with school house and church, as the germs of advancing civilization. We never had any faith in the final success of these people until we made our recent visit. Although we live but four miles distant from them, we knew nothing of them. We were happily disappointed in seeing these people at their homes. We found that they had good crops of bread stuff, well planted but not matured. These people are not known to have brought to the country any capital except a determination to work with willing hearts and willing hands, and thus establish for themselves a name and a character. In the short time they have been there, they have cut down, cleared up and planted, until there is not a lot to be seen in town not under cultivation. For example, Mr. Hoggard has had no assistance from native boys, no aid but four small sons, and with them alone he has planted out five thousand coffee trees and is cultivating one-and-a-half acres in potatoes, two acres in cassava, four acres in rice, one-half acre in eddoes, besides many garden vegetables. We saw him have also in good condition eight head of hogs. Mr. Solomon York, another of that company, has nearly three thousand coffee trees growing, many bearing, and a large supply of cassavas, eddoes, and other bread stuff. Mr. Rennels has also a large lot of coffee growing, some acres of sugar-cane, some ginger, and his wife offers to sell a few barrels of Indian corn, the result of her own industry. There are many others doing well, whose farms we had not time to visit.

We went out one mile beyond to see the other company, of which Mr. Jefferson Bracewell was the leader. He commenced cutting down the bush in March, 1872, and with the aid of his seven sons, he has cleared up more than thirty acres of land, planted eleven hundred coffee trees, made his large crops of rice, potatoes, and eddoes, so as to supply his own family; imported a sugar-mill, and made his own sugar and syrup last season. He has made a large coffee nursery, and is now tanning some of the best leather used in this country. We think he may be regarded as the chief of all those farmers. He is never idle. We don't think he has had time to be sick. He seems to live to work, and is always strong and well braced. His wife and daughter spin and weave all the cloth that he and those boys wear, and he has built with his own hands his

dwelling house, outside store-house, weaving and loom house for his wife, and a house for tanning. Well done, Bracewell! May Liberia obtain many more such braces. Your career has been a series of successes; only the laborious St. Paul's fish-trap is a failure. Don't call our Liberian fish silly; nobody yet can catch them. Mr. Solomon Hill and Mr. June Moore, of the same company, have each planted seven hundred coffee trees, a large coffee nursery, and have such a supply of potatoes, cassavas and eddoes, that they have bought no bread stuff since they came to the country. Mr. Hill has already sold from his crop fifty kroos of clean rice. Mr. June Moore, his neighbor, seems to vie with him in industry in planting coffee and bread stuff.—*The (Liberia) New Era.*

ENGLAND IN AFRICA.

Almost unobserved by the rest of the world, England is gradually building up a new colonial empire in Africa that bids fair to rival in extent and richness any that she has elsewhere. Her conquest of Abessinia establishes her power in that quarter whenever she chooses to use it. She has just made a favorable treaty with the Sultan of Zanzibar. Livingstone, Speke, and others have by their explorations given her a claim upon the whole region south of Zanguebar. Her fleets dominate the entire West Coast, and now she is dealing with the powerful kingdom of Ashantee. Should the English policy in Ashantee succeed, Liberia will be placed between the British colony there and the British colony of Sierra Leone, both strong and well sustained, and backed by English mercantile capital and enterprise, intent upon monopolizing the valuable trade of the interior in feathers, palm-oil, ivory, and gold.

Liberia is weak, devoid of capital, not properly sustained by the United States, and unable to contend against such a competition. Indeed, we are told that through our neglect the trade of Liberia itself is now mainly carried on with England. Here is a great commercial opening practically lost to us, while we see English policy busy at every assailable point in Africa, apparently intent upon occupying as much of the continent as possible. India is not yet even approached by Russian progress, and already a new colonial empire is looming up in Africa in vast proportions to take its place. . . . She [England] could afford to abandon all her American colonies, and concentrate her attention upon Africa, and yet be greater and more powerful than ever. The inference we draw is, that if the policy of England in Africa shall succeed, it may make her commercial power and enterprise greater than they are, and render her transcendantly the dominant Power in the world.—*North American and Gazette.*

OUR IDEAS CONCERNING AFRICA.

Some years ago I heard a lecture upon the waste places of the earth and their uses, when the interior of Africa was described as a desert, almost uninhabited by man, and as possessing a temperature so fervid, that it was the furnace of the world, through which other and more favored regions were blessed with healthful breezes. Unfortunately for this theory, the spirit of geographical adventure, which has set towards Africa during the last thirty years, has led to the discovery that south of the great Sahara the interior of Africa is a grass-covered, well-wooded, abundantly-watered table land, with a climate by no means torrid, and so thickly peopled, that it is probable there are in Africa more than one hundred, instead of less than fifty, millions of human beings. And while the researches of travellers generally have rectified our ideas with reference to the interior of Africa, and have lessened the difficulties of approach to it, the discoveries of Livingstone especially have tended to modify the degrading opinions which many had with respect to the Africans, and have kindled an interest in their welfare, which has found an expression in Sir Bartle Frere's special and diplomatic mission, and which, rightly directed, would surely lead to far higher results than the extermination of the slave-trade, even to the bringing them into union with Him whose service is perfect freedom, through JESUS CHRIST the God-man, in whom all the races of the earth may be endowed with powers and possibilities for good, greater by far than were possessed by man before sin degraded him.—*The Rev. Henry Rowley.*

BAKER, FRERE, AND LIVINGSTONE.

Between Sir Samuel Baker, Dr. Livingstone, and Sir Bartle Frere, the slave-trade in the interior of Africa is faring badly. We have already announced the extension by Sir Samuel of the boundaries of Egypt to the Equator. His latest letters confirm the assurance given of the solidity of his conquests. In that dated Khartoum, July 2, he says: "I left everything in most satisfactory order throughout my territory—the Government firmly established; the natives contented and paying their corn tax; the slave-hunters driven out of the country; the officers and troops in good health and spirits, and no volunteers for Khartoum." This is a change that is the best proof of success. Two years ago all officers and men wished to abandon the expedition and return to the Soudan. The Viceroy has shown great determination in persisting against the

slave-trade, and thus opposing the most cherished institution of his subjects. The most decided orders have been sent here, and should the slave-trade recommence when I leave, it will be the fault of the Soudan authorities. There are now eleven steamers on the White Nile, and with honest cruising no slaver could escape. The Viceroy sent orders to Khartoum that at costs the main channel of the White Nile should be cleared."

It is equally encouraging intelligence that the Sultan of Zanzibar is coming to Europe. It is said that "he requires rest and change after the crisis through which he has passed in connection with the abolition of the slave-trade, and that he wishes to escape for a time the odium which the acceptance of the treaty negotiated with him by Sir Bartle Frere has brought upon him." A visit to Europe will convince him of the hopelessness of resisting the determination of the Christian nations to put an end to the slave-trade all through the continent.

These are the points of Livingstone's zeal, and show how one earnest man can move the world. With the slave-trade suppressed, the way will be prepared for the Christianization of Eastern Africa.—*The Methodist*.

MOUNT HOLYOKE, IN SOUTH AFRICA.

One of the prominent pastors of Cape Colony, South Africa, became interested in reading the life of Mary Lyon, and it seemed to him that Africa must have just such a seminary as she founded. His people, comprising chiefly the English and Scotch residents of the Colony, agreed with him. Accordingly, a request was sent to Mount Holyoke, some months since, for a lady who would go to that distant land and there undertake this work. They pledged her salary and the expenses of her voyage. The matter was laid before Secretary Clark, of the American Board, one of the Trustees of Mount Holyoke. His advice was to comply with the request, provided two teachers could be found; but by no means send one lady alone. Two ladies were found, both graduates of Mount Holyoke, both experienced in teaching. The Colonists have forwarded their passage-money, and in less than a month they embarked to begin their work. It is an independent enterprise, not under the auspices of the American Board, or of any Board, though the American Board stand ready to adopt these teachers into their missionary family, if for any reason the Seminary should not succeed. The two ladies are Miss Bliss, of South Hadley, Mass., and Miss Ferguson, of New Haven, Conn.—*New York Witness*.

THE EVANGELIZATION OF AFRICA.

The pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church, in this place, was occupied last Sabbath, September 14th, both morning and evening, by the Rev. Dr. Orcutt, Travelling Secretary of the American Colonization Society. The theme of the morning discourse was the *Christian Civilization of Africa*. The subject was presented in a plain but forcible manner, and was listened to with close attention. The drift of the Dr.'s argument was to show that God had appointed Africa's own children to be the workmen to civilize, enlighten, and evangelize the unnumbered millions in heathen Africa. This, he argued, was evidenced in the fact that for hundreds of years the missionary efforts of the Anglo-Saxons and others to plant Christian institutions on that continent had accomplished but little. While this failure could in part be attributed to the unhealthfulness of the climate for the constitutions of white missionaries, and be still further explained by the hostility of the natives that had been generated by the slave trade, he thought, nevertheless, the true explanation of the repeated defeats was contained in the fact that Divine Providence had ordained other men for the task.

It was in view of the ill success of past missionary efforts that the American Colonization Society commenced its work of African colonization; and the success that has crowned the endeavors of the Society has been of the most gratifying character. During the last fifty years this Society has given to the continent, at an expense of less than \$2,500,000, a Christian Republic, modelled upon our own system of government, and containing within its territory a population of some 500,000 souls—a nation of negroes recognized as free and independent by all the powerful governments in the world. For a quarter of a century they have made and administered their own laws and managed their concerns in their own way, and have on the whole acquitted themselves with credit. * * * In establishing this great fulcrum on which to exert gospel influences, the Society has colonized 20,697 American negroes in Liberia; 2,987 of these have been sent to the Republic since the war. Of this latter number, 613 were members of Christian churches, and several were ordained ministers of the gospel. Owing to the limited means of the Society but a small per cent. of the applicants for transportation to Liberia have been enabled to sail for the land of their fathers. * *

Our limited space forbids us going into the many interesting details of this momentous work. The country should arouse to the importance of this great scheme, and increasing attention should be directed toward the efforts being made in this direction to both solve the greatest religious problem of the day, and to

dispose of one of the most perplexing social questions at present engaging the attention of thinking men. The theory of the Colonization Society, that the African slaves were sold into this country that they might in the fulness of time redeem their own people, even as Joseph of old "saved much people alive," is being slowly worked out. So far those who hold this conviction have seen the efforts of those engaged in guiding the course of the freed slaves in this country to the accomplishment of a national redemption crowned with unparalleled success. The question is sometimes asked, why send any more negroes to Africa? The Society gives three good answers: 1. Liberia need them. 2. There are multitudes of negroes anxious to go. 3. It is the duty of the Christians in this country to send them. Africa contains, it is estimated, about one-seventh part of the population of the globe. The American Colonization Society aims to give them the light of a Christian civilization by enabling the willing laborers who have been enlightened by contact with Christian institutions during their years of bondage in the modern Egypt to return to their own as Christian freemen, bearing the leaven that must in God's own time leaven the heathen continent. In the prosecution of this work the heart and hand of every Christian on the planet should be with the Society.—*Niagara Falls Gazette*.

EAST TENNESSEE EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

There are about thirty colored persons in the vicinity of Strawberry Plains, East Tennessee, who have concluded to seek homes in Liberia, and in that Republic to plant their feet in a sturdy determination to rise higher in intelligent appreciation of the blessings of a free government. In the Republic of Liberia, eminent American statesmen and philanthropists have purchased from the aboriginal owners of the soil, a well-watered, fruitful and healthy extent of country, and dedicated it for all time to come as a home for the freed people of the United States, where no prejudices should exist to delay or debar their progress in education, the arts and sciences—where they could elevate themselves and their children amid congenial surroundings, and be helped by friendly and powerful aid.

In the Liberian Republic, every male citizen has the right of suffrage, and none but persons of color are admitted to citizenship. Here, then, is the paradise of the freedmen who seek the cares, honors, and profits of official life. To the less ambitious, there is a vast field of employment. Rice, cotton, coffee,

sugar, indigo, arrow-root, figs, limes, bananas, yams, and cassava are raised, and cam-wood, palm-oil, ivory, hides, wax, and pepper are among the exports. There are numerous schools and a number of printing presses in the Republic.

The American Colonization Society intends sending a ship to Liberia about the end of November. The Society pays all the expenses of the emigrants from their homes to Liberia, only requiring of those whose pecuniary circumstances admit of it, that they pay their car fares to the point of embarkation from the United States. Arrived at Monrovia, the port and Capital of Liberia, the emigrants are given temporary shelter and food for six months. The Society, we believe, presents each family with a fertile tract of twenty-five acres gratis.—*Knoxville, Tennessee, Press and Herald.*

APPOINTMENT FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH.

The appointment of the Rev. Thomas H. Pearne, D. D., as District Secretary of the American Colonization Society for the States west of the Alleghany Mountains and south of the Potomac, will, we are confident, give satisfaction to that large and intelligent community generally. Active, affable, public-spirited, and well read and experienced, Dr. Pearne will not need to change the habits of his life in entering upon his new calling. His zeal for the great enterprize of African Colonization is not of recent origin; and now that he is about to devote himself to this special work, we are sure he will receive the cordial co-operation of pastors and churches and of all philanthropists and friends of the cause in all parts of the District. His post-office address will be Cincinnati, Ohio.

FALL EXPEDITION.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is making arrangements to send a number of emigrants to Liberia during the present month, (November.) Among those who propose going are members of churches and persons of intelligence and agricultural and mechanical skill and experience, who will, it is believed, prove to be an acquisition to the flourishing Republic of Liberia.

"BACK FROM THE COAST."

BY MISS BELLA A. NARRAU.

With door unbarred our Afric stands,
Ready for entrance now;
The long-locked mysteries of her heart,
Her woe-beclouded brow.
The heathen spells about her hung
Pleads in each wild, unlettered tongue
To God's advancing Gospel host:
"Back from the Coast, back from the Coast!"

Beyond the mangrove's deadly line,
Where lurks the fever sprite;
Beyond, where forests dense entwine
In ever dismal night,
The inland fertile plains invite
Brave messengers of Truth and Light,
And Freedom's own unfettered host:
"Back from the Coast, back from the Coast!"

We stand upon the white-sand beach,
We watch the surf's wild play,
Then turn to gaze where mountains reach
The clouds so far away;
Those mountains looking on the sea
Herald us of sad misery,
Dread superstition's holocaust:
"Back from the Coast, back from the Coast!"

Where Lualaba threads its way
Through lake and mountain bold;
Beside Zambesi's torrent spray
One has the "story" told;
Yet what delays the full bright morn,
To be up far Ogobai borne?
And where the consecrated host,
Eager to press "back from the Coast?"

Oh, friends! oh, Christian souls at rest,
Look from your watch-tower height!
Oh, hearts! the noblest and the best,
See! morning breaks the night!
Up! onward with the Atlantic wave!
God-given your power to lift, to save!
Only *one hour* in Time's swift glass,
Haste! ere your work for Afric pass!

WEST AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

The vast and hitherto hidden recesses of Western and Equatorial Africa are likely soon to be brought to the light of the civilized world. Late letters report that the Marquis de Compeigny and an associate are prosecuting an exploration of the interior, on the Ogobai river, and the French Admiral,

commanding on the Coast, had gone to the mouths of the river with two steamers, intending to ascend in one of them some distance. A German scientific expedition have selected Kabenda as a base of operations, where they propose to leave one of their number with supplies, and then proceed leisurely to the northeastward, hoping to cross the continent to the Eastern Coast. An experienced British naturalist is traversing the upper waters of the Gaboon, collecting specimens of natural history. The English Livingstone relief expedition is steadily pursuing its way on the Congo; and Mr. Benjamin Anderson, of Liberia, the successful traveller from Monrovia to Musardu, is preparing to start upon another exploration of the regions east of that Republic.

OUR LIBERIA CORRESPONDENCE.

MONROVIA, August 9, 1873.

I visited the settlement of Arthington on the 5th instant, and remained there until about noon of the following day. I found the last emigrants by the "Jasper" doing, generally, pretty well. Some had moved in their own houses, and had planted down portions of their own lands. I was particularly pleased at the prospect of things there, and especially gratified to see what the South Carolinians have done and are doing. They are indeed getting along finely, are enjoying good health, and have plenty of produce matured, not only enough for their own families, but some to sell to neighboring settlements. There is considerable land under cultivation at Arthington in cassada, potatoes, eddoes, corn, rice, sugar-cane, and other things. It is very gratifying to observe the large number of settlers who have also coffee growing. From what I saw on the different farms, mixed in with their corn, cassada, and rice, I should judge they have quite a number of thousands of young coffee trees. The settlers are generally living in what is usually termed log-cabins; a few have put up small, comfortable frame houses. The latter will in time take the place of the former, when the settlers shall become better able to build such houses. Mr. Jefferson Bracewell is still enjoying good health. He is the rich man of Arthington. He has been grinding cane of his own raising in the mill sent him in the "Jasper." He showed me several barrels of as pretty and fine a quality of sugar and molasses or sirup as I have ever seen raised and made in Liberia. He has a large tract of land cleared and under cultivation: some of it in sugar-cane and in rice, cassada, eddoes, &c.; and he has also several thousand young coffee trees set out, all which seem to be in healthy condition. He is likewise engaged in tanning leather and in weaving cloth from cotton bought

from the natives and others. He is certainly a very nice, energetic, and enterprising man, and it did me good to hear him talk of his purposes and prospects in this country and to tramp about over his farm with him. I heard no murmuring or complaints from any. Taking into consideration all the circumstances, I think Arthington will bear no unfavorable comparison with any town on the St. Paul's river; and as to the products of the soil, its settlers have more land under cultivation, in proportion to their numbers, than any in the Republic.

Late letters from Cape Palmas represent but little sickness among the last emigrants at Philadelphia, and that they continued diligent in cultivating their lands and in erecting their houses. Some of them had moved into their own houses.

There is a prospect of telegraphic communication between the Coast of Africa and Europe and America. A company in England proposes to lay a submarine cable from Lisbon, to extend along this seaboard, and to touch at certain prominent points on the Coast, where offices will be established. Cape Palmas is named as one of the points. Our Government has received a communication from the company on the subject. This will bring all parts of the world nearer, and greatly tend to develop the very valuable resources of Western Africa, and will no doubt increase the commercial importance of Cape Palmas; for it will cause that already attractive place of resort for vessels trading on this Coast hundreds of miles below and above that point for receiving and transmitting news.

President Roberts is still in London, and I think he will not return until October or November. We learn that his health has much improved since he has been in England.

Letters from Robertsport announce the death of the Rev. Lewis R. Roberts, at that place, on Sunday, the 3d instant. It is stated that he died from lung fever. He was a son of Bishop Roberts, and was in pastoral charge of the Methodist Episcopal church at Robertsport. His death was quite unexpected, and is very afflicting to his parents and friends.

ARABIC LETTER FROM A NATIVE AFRICAN.

The following is from the Hon. Henry W. Dennis, Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic of Liberia. The Arabic letter referred to is regularly and neatly written, evincing much skill and proficiency in the use of the pen. The lines being wider than the pages of the *REPOSITORY* prevent our giving a *fac simile* copy with the translation. The Futabs are a populous and powerful tribe, whose capital town, Timbo, is fully three hundred miles northeast of Monrovia. It is represented to be the centre of Mahommedan faith and learning in Western Africa:

LETTER FROM HON. HENRY W. DENNIS.

MONROVIA, August 23, 1873.

DEAR SIR: Among the books sent me in the "Jasper" was a Bible printed in Arabic. As no emigrant or Liberian could read it, I concluded to keep it until I should meet a native African who could. A short time ago a native young man from Fulah, of about twenty-two years of age, came to Monrovia in the service of Professor Blyden. Learning that he was an Arabic scholar, I gave him the Bible. He seemed much pleased with the gift, and has addressed me a note in Arabic respecting it, which Professor Blyden has translated into English for me. I send you both herewith, thinking the publication in the REPOSITORY of the translation may be of interest to its readers, and in the hope that the circumstances may awaken thought in the minds of some of the friends of Africa that may lead to the more rapid introduction of the Bible and Christian civilization among our interior tribes.

The following evening after the gift was made this Fulah man came to my house and spent about two hours in the parlor in reading the Arabic Bible, translating each verse in English as he proceeded, my wife and children and myself each having an English copy of the Holy Scriptures to see if his translations were correct. At our request he read portions of chapters in Exodus, Isaiah, Matthew, and the Psalms, we selecting what he should read. By skipping him about and having him to translate in his broken or imperfect English, he fully satisfied us of his proficiency in Arabic. While his translations were not rendered in the exact words used in the English Bible, he conveyed the same meaning or idea; as for instance, in translating the ten commandments, he said, beginning with the first: "I be God for you." "I been bring you from Egypt, where you be slaves. You must not have no tother God but one. You must not make any mark on any ting, or make any ting like any ting in heaven above, or in the ground down here, or in the sea or under the ground, and call it God; nor fall down before all dem tings and say dem be gods: for I am berry jealous and I punish all dem people and dem children that dey had for tree and four times who don't like him and keep his word. You must not call the name God for purpose or for nothing; if you do so he will punish you." In this way he interpreted the whole of what he read. In passages where winter occurs, he called it the "rainy season," and for summer he said "dry season." He requires more practice in English to translate Arabic properly.

Professor Blyden tells me that there are tens of thousands of native Africans in the country east of us who are good Arabic scholars. I have no doubt of it, and take the liberty to remark, that if our Government could be furnished with one or two hundred Arabic bibles to distribute among the people where that tongue is taught and read, it would be laying a foundation for the spread of Christianity, and in bringing the natives into closer relationship with us. It seems to me, that if some of the native youths, who are well read in Arabic and can write it, were taken up by some of the Missionary Boards and educated in the English language, with the view of making them teachers, not only among their own tribes, but in the schools

of Liberian children, in spelling and writing Arabic, in a few years the influence of Christianity and civilization would rapidly prevail among the vast native population inland of this Republic. We would then have a corps of Americo-Liberians fitted to go out as teachers to the near and far interior.

If it could be done, I would have this young Futah man to remain here and go to our College to be instructed in our English studies, and at the same time be required to give instructions to some of the students at the College in Arabic.

I am, sir, yours, sincerely,

HENRY W. DENNIS.

TRANSLATION OF A LETTER FROM MOHAMMAD WAKA.

Praise be to God! His praise is true! After that, this letter is from the hand of the youth from the country of Futah Jallo, whose name is Mohammad Waka, the son of Maaruf, and I send it to the learned men in the country of America. Peace be to you! How is your health? I am in good health. I have seen your book which you sent to Mr. Henry Dennis, in the town of Monrovia. He has given it to me. I have read it and understand it; and I love this book very much, when I see what it contains. I find that the Plentateuch, the Psalms, the Gospels, and the Koran are all the Word of God. There is no difference between them; and, therefore, I send this letter to you to inform you of what is among us. I like your religion very, very much. But there are not books in our country, except the Koran only, and a few other books. We love the Holy Book very much: for Ishmael and Isaac came forth from Abraham, and they are brethren; there is no difference between them. How did difference arise between their religions? There is no difference among the prophets from Adam, the son of the dust, to Mohammed. (God bless him and grant him peace.) Whoever denies one of them (the prophets) is like him who denies all, according to the words of God the exalted: "But they who believe and do the things that are right, we will bring them into gardens, beneath which the rivers flow: forever shall they abide therein. Truly, it is the promise of God; and whose word is more than God's? Not according to your wishes, or the wishes of the people of the Book, shall these things be. He who doth evil shall be recompensed for it. Patron or helper beside God he shall find none. But whose doth the things that are right, whether male or female, and he or she a believer," &c.—KORAN iv, 21 to 23.

Therefore, I send this letter also to the learned men of the College of Beyrout, and of the City of New York and of the City of Oxford. Verily, we are all of one religion and in one work. There is no difference between us. I am now sojourning at Sierra Leone, but after a short time I shall return to my country, (if it please God.) My present patron and friend, Edward Blyden, invited me to come to Monrovia, where I have received from the hand of Henry Dennis a copy of the Holy Bible. I have written this letter on the 22d day of the month of August, in the year of Christ, 1873. It is finished. And peace upon whoever follows the right way!

MOHAMMED WAKA, (son of Maaruf.)

BREWERVILLE IN AFRICA.

BY T. S. MALCOM.

In the year 1869, and in the month of November, it was my privilege to meet a company of freedmen at Portsmouth, Virginia, assembled there from North Carolina and other States. There were one hundred and fifty-nine persons,—men, women, and children. Of these, seventy-nine emigrants were from Windsor, Bertie County, North Carolina, under the leadership of Alonzo Hoggard, selected as the representatives of the liberal gift of one thousand pounds, (\$5,000,) from Robert Arthington, a generous English philanthropist.

From Jamesville, Martin County, North Carolina, there were forty-four emigrants under the leadership of John B. Munden. This company, with fourteen emigrants from Pennsylvania, went at the expense of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, to found a new settlement in Africa to be known as Brewerville, in honor of the late Charles Brewer, Esq., of Pittsburgh, a large benefactor to the Society. All were animated by one common purpose, a desire to return to the land of their forefathers, there to become citizens of the prosperous Republic of Liberia, and at the same time to promote the extension of civilization and Christianity in Africa. I saw their happy faces, I heard their songs of praise and their fervent prayers. They sailed in the Golconda, and reached Monrovia in thirty-five days. They located Brewerville, near the St. Paul's River, and near Virginia. John B. Munden write as follows:

"BREWERVILLE, LIBERIA, August 8th, 1873.

"I received from you a bundle of newspapers and three packages of seed, and was very much delighted to receive them. I am in good health and my family is well, and the people in Brewerville are in good health in general and hard at work. I am rejoiced that I am in Africa. When I came to this country I was not worth fifty dollars. My assessment now is three hundred dollars. I am cultivating land in coffee, and if it pleases God to let me live about three years more, I shall begin to feel myself to be a man in this country, and if I had lived in North Carolina years to come, I should not have been a man. And since I have been in this country, I have embraced religion and am a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a ruling elder. We have a Presbyterian Church constituted in Brewerville, and I am getting a subscription for a meeting-house. The land in Brewerville is better for coffee than anything else. Myself and all are doing well."

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

INDIGO MACHINERY FOR LIBERIA.—Lately there was shipped from this city for New York a set of machinery for manufacturing indigo, destined for Edina, Liberia. The machinery is a recent invention of Messrs. E. S. Morris and T. T. Woodruff. It is claimed for the new machinery that it can manu-

facture twice as much indigo from the same amount of plant as is produced in India, the great indigo country; and also that it can accomplish in four days what it takes four months to do in India. In the latter country men, women, and children are used to agitate the liquid indigo by treading in it, and thus to granulate it. The machinery, it is claimed, accomplishes the granulation by means of blow-pipes, which admit oxygen into the lower portion of the vat, expelling the carbonic acid. The machinery consists of an iron-tank, seven feet in diameter and five feet deep, and a blowing engine of five-horse power, and was manufactured at Woodruff's machine shops, Norristown. The engine is connected with the vat by ordinary hose. The granulated indigo, after being taken from the vat, is dried in kilns especially arranged for the purpose.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

LIBERIA BAPTIST MISSION.—The training school, under the care of Mr. R. B. Richardson as principal, seems to be doing a fair work. We look upon this school, located at Virginia, Liberia, as of great importance to the work in Africa. Bro. Thomas Early, pastor at New Georgia, writes: "On April 6, 1873, I visited the First Baptist Church in Arthington, and baptized fifteen candidates and administered the Lord's Supper. On the 27th of the same month I baptized in New Georgia four candidates and administered the Lord's Supper. I visited Henry Freeman's on May 18th last, and assisted Bros. J. T. Richardson and W. F. Gibson in dedicating the church there and ordaining two deacons for that church." Bro. George W. Walker, acting pastor at Clay-Ashland, writes: "We have restored three persons to membership. There are four converted Congoes, living in Congo town, who have made application for baptism." Bro. H. W. Moulton reports five received to membership and four candidates for baptism at Harper.—*Missionary Magazine*.

THE NEW GOVERNOR-IN-CHIEF.—Rumor has been for sometime past busy with speculations as to the successor of the late Mr. Keate, but we have purposely abstained from noticing any of the current reports. We are now, however, in a position to state, and on undoubted authority, that Governor Berkeley had not only been offered, but has accepted the general government of the West Africa Settlements, and that he may be shortly expected here to assume the duties of this most important office. Governor Berkeley is not unknown as an able and just administrator, and report has ever been loud in his praise. We are glad to be able to point to what His Excellency has accomplished at Lagos, where on his arrival to assume the Government he found everything in a state of chaos. Great changes, however, have been brought since then, for under the auspices of our future Governor-in-Chief the long-closed roads have been reopened, and trade which had ceased to exist is now rapidly reviving.—*The Negro*.

WEST AFRICAN STEAMERS.—The mails have lately been irregularly delivered on the West Coast of Africa, in consequence of the loss of three English steamers on their way out. The *Nigretia* run on a rock near Sierra

Leone, the *Yoruba* was wrecked off Cape Palmas, and the *Monrovia* met with a serious mishap at Brass river. The instruments, &c., costing \$10,000. of a German exploring expedition, were lost on the Nigretia. This will cause delay, but not seriously interrupt the enterprise. The party is composed of scientific men, and of its success much confidence is entertained.

HONORING THE SABBATH DAY.—The heathen authorities of Duke Town, Old Calabar, have issued a proclamation, commanding the recognition of the Christian Sabbath, as follows: "Henceforth on God's day no market is to be held in any part of Duke Town Territory; no sale of strong drink, either native or imported, in doorways or vernandahs; no work; no play; no devil making; no Egbo processions or palavers, etc., etc. Any person violating the provisions of this proclamation will be subjected to heavy Egbo penalties."

CAMEROON MOUNTAINS.—The English Baptists are extending their mission in Western Africa by establishing a new station on the mountain of Cameroons. This region has hitherto been considered too thinly settled to offer any opening for missionary enterprise; but, on a recent expedition up the mountain, the Messrs. Thompson, of Bell Town, found a much larger population than they had been led to expect, and decided that the work required a man entirely devoted to it, who would live in the midst of mountain tribes. A place called Bonjogo has been decided upon as the site of a new station, and Mr. Q. Thompson has removed there from Bell Town.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of September, to the 20th of October, 1873.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$100.00.)	
Mount Vernon.—A Friend to the Cause.....	10 00	Newark.—Mrs. Daniel Price, \$100; Stephen H. Gould, \$30.....	130 00
VERMONT.			150 00
By Rev. J. K. Converse, (\$10.00.)		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Charlotte.—James McNeill, balance to const. himself a L. M....	10 00	Philadelphia.—F. G. Schultz.....	25 00
NEW YORK.		Providence.—Elijah Weston.....	5 00
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$854.50.)		West Chester.—Rev. Alfred Elwyn.....	2 50
New York City.—Stewart Brown, James Brown, H. K. Corning, Henry Young, ea. \$100; Miss Sarah Burr, \$30; Z. Stiles Ely, \$25; H. K. B., \$3.....	460 00	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
Kingston.—"Family Contribution".....	100 00	Washington.—Miscellaneous.....	435 08
New Hamburg.—Mrs. Sheafe.....	50 00	FOR REPOSITORY.	
Yonkers.—G. P. Reeves, J. & G. Stewart, ea. \$30; Nelson Ackert, \$3.....	43 00	New Hampshire—Mount Vernon—J. A. Starrett, to April 1, 1873.....	2 00
Avon Springs.—Cash.....	1 50	PENNSYLVANIA—Philadelphia—H. Weir Workman, to Jan. 1, 1874.....	6 00
	654 50	Missouri.—Jefferson City.—J. Fletcher Jordan, to July 1, 1873.....	1 00
NEW JERSEY.		Repository.....	9 00
Camden.—"A Family".....	20 00	Donations.....	856 50
		Miscellaneous.....	435 08
		Total.....	\$1,300 58

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. HON. THOMAS W. WILLIAMS.....Conn.	1858. Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, D. D.....Mass.
1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq.....R. I.	1864. DR. ALEXANDER GUY.....Ohio.
1840. Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D.....Conn.	1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq.....Pa.
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1853. HON. ALBERT FEARING.....Mass.	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq.....N. J.
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1858. DR. CHARLES R. NEW.....Miss.	1871. Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.....N. Y.
1859. Rev. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D.....N. Y.	

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES FOR 1875.

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Luke P. Poland, Hon. Worthington C. Smith, George W. Scott, Esq., Rev. John K. Converse.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D. D., Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., Hon. James E. English, Hon. James T. Pratt, Henry P. Haven, Esq., Benjamin Douglass, Esq., Charles Park, Esq., Henry Halsey, Esq.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., Rev. Dudley C. Haynes, Dr. Henry Lyon.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., Rev. William F. Morgan, D. D., Almon Merwin, Esq., Samuel M. Buckingham, Esq., Dr. Theodore L. Mason, Jacob D. Verinilye, Esq.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. Dudley S. Gregory, Col. Morgan L. Smith.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Samuel E. Appleton.

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of _____ dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it, that it can easily be identified.)

LIBERIA COLLEGE.

Funds for Liberia College may be remitted to Charles E. Stevens, Esq., Treasurer, No. 40 State Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is to "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."

RATES OF POSTAGE TO LIBERIA.

From Liverpool on the 6th, 12th, 18th, 24th, and 30th of each month.—LETTERS, each half ounce, or fraction thereof, sixteen cents. NEWSPAPERS, each, four cents. BOOK PACKETS, under four ounces, twelve cents.

From the United States.—LETTERS, each, in ten cent stamped envelopes, as required by postal laws, addressed to Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C. NEWSPAPERS and BOOKS free through Colonization Rooms.

Don Jee State

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION

Organized, January 1, 1817. Incorporated, March 1



ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, people of color residing in the United States.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M. on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.